

ROSBACH MINERAL WATER
(equal to Apollinaris)
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES
WOOLLEY AND CO



The Standard

'THE CLUB'
Finest Old Scotch Whisky
BURNETT'S OLD TOM GIN
345-PIEDAD-345
BUENOS AYRES.

No. 8856

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1892

XXXI YEAR

PARRY & CO.

CERVEZA NEGRA

(Marca Chanco).
En botellas de 25 y 50 litros.
Se vende en todas las
botillerías y en las
cruceiras de la ciudad.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

De Dr. J. B. Siebert & hijos
Unico Legitimo.

TEES FINOS: "La Patria,"

"Erin-go-Bragh," "La Por-

"tosa," "La Criolla," "La

"Argentina."

(Nuestros marcos registrados)

TABACO "PIONEER"

(Jatos de una libra.)

AZULES PANICOTOS DE COLMAN

MOSTAZA DE COLMAN

VELAS FINAS: "Moneda."

Champagna "Eugene Cliequot"

DULCES DE KELLER

MERMELADA DE KELLER

Healthiest, Purest and Best!

THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE

HESPERIDINA

(Established 25 years.)

TWENTY-NINE PRIZES FROM

EUROPEAN & AMERICAN

EXHIBITIONS TO

M. S. BAGLEY & Co.

for their

'TRES COSAS BUENAS'

Hesperidina

Biscuits and

Marmalade

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

ARRIVED

IN SIXTY

CHOICE COLOURS.

BAZAR INGLÉS

C. R. SIMONS & Co.,

336 Florida 344

GREAT

REDUCTION

IN

PRICE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

MANUFACTURED BY

CLARK & SONS

KILMARNOCK

JAMES SMART

556-CALLE PIEDAD-556

WHISKY "SMITH"

Genuine Scotch

MORGAN'S

Ox Tongues and Corned Beef

Cantrell & Cochran

Club Soda and Ginger Ale

Exercitorio 559 PIEDAD.

THE

BRUNSWICK

CAFE & RESTAURANT

345-PIEDAD-345

In the most popular resort for the English

in this city and the only thoroughly English

Restaurant in South America.

A good substantial dinner provided every

evening.

Wines and liquors of the best quality.

Speciality in American Dishes.

The kitchen is now thoroughly ventilated

making a dinner most agreeable.

English and Non-English papers re-

gularly supplied by Macken & Rosario

Sa. Fe.

For particulars apply to

Edward Cooper,

24 Piedad

Montevideo.

the Agent for the River Plate Republics

and Paraguay, or to

Evans, Livock & Co.,

129 Calle 24 de Mayo.

Buenos Ayres.

The Standard

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1892

TELEGRAMS

(via Galesburg.)

London 6th.—The dismissal of the De-

layana Cabinet has given rise to great

excitement in political circles, and it is

feared that serious disorder may break

out at any moment. The Deleyana party

is the most active, and is organizing a

powerful opposition to the new Cabinet,

which is also taking vigorous measures

to maintain its position. Three hundred

of Deleyana's partisans have been ar-

rested.

Paris 6th.—Admiral Jaurien de la Gra-

viera died to-day.

Constantinople 6th.—The Russian Am-

bassador here, Count Nesselrode, has pre-

pared the Sublime Porte against an ar-

ticle published by the *Sekoulo* of Sofia,

attributing the death of Dr. Vukitch, Bu-

lgarian agent here, to Russian intrig-

ues.

Budapest 6th.—Count Czaky, Minis-

ter of Education, has just completed

his duties.

London 6th.—The House of Lords

has three times read the Bill for

giving local Government to Scotland.

Brussels 6th.—An attempt has been

made to destroy the British Embassy

building here. Many arrests.

Rome 6th.—All the European Gov-

ernments and the Press are paying at-

tention to the succession of

classes out of work and to the great in-

crease of misery all over Europe. The

1st May is looked upon as the day when

the Government will be restored to

power. The Government has been

proposed a special national tax, which

will be used for the purpose of

paying the interest on the loans we have

contracted. I will do my best to im-

plant in the foreign markets the

Argentine Republic has recently started on

the road of sacrifice to regain its credit.

On this conviction is implanted, we

shall obtain from our creditors modifi-

cations in their demands, thus enabling us

to regain our credit. I do not doubt for

one moment the support of Congress, for

as a private citizen I feel deeply affected

when I read the dispiriting comments of

the foreign press in regard to our econ-

omic state, and I am sure that every

Argentine feels likewise affected, and

is prepared to undergo sacrifices to re-

gain our credit.

I believe that the guarantees on large

amounts of capital to be employed in

public works should be restricted, so as

to lessen our burden.

It is my opinion that we have issued

too much paper money, and I will

try to gradually amortize it, in order

to enable the country to do with-

out paper as legal money. I will dis-

cuss with my colleagues the advisability

of adopting a silver coinage, which has

at least an intrinsic value and which will

do away with the facility of authorizing

paper money issues.

I will be extremely careful in decreas-

ing expenditure, since this privilege of

Congress has become almost illusory

for the Constitution entrusts Congress

with the task of regulating the State ex-

penditure.

Our banking institutions call for par-

Gentlemen,

I feel profoundly touched by this

spectacle, the first ever witnessed in the

public. Formerly, when the people were

called on to name their president, their

passions brought about a fratricide

war. To-day we witness a peaceful

agitation of opinion.

As you have honored me by appoint-

ing me candidate, I will briefly explain

my programme. In a solemn moment

like this, when all the elements of op-

inion have been brought to the door of

the Supreme Court, to remove me from

the bench to the presidential chair, thus

showing the general desire for a gov-

ernment of reparation, I feel that I

cannot but to the utmost repeat the

words of the Constitutional call: "to

respect the constitution and make it

faithfully respected in the Republic."

These words contain the highest pro-

gramme which a citizen can offer to the

country.

Our Constitution contains the most

precious guarantees to which we can

aspire in the organization of a repre-

sentative federal government. On open-

ing our Constitution we find the sacred

articles says: The Federal Government

sustains the Roman Catholic and Apo-

stolic creed. We next find the formula

of the oath in which God is invoked. It

is the duty of a constitutional president

to enforce respect for the precepts en-

shrined in these articles. Our moral

laws cannot be violated with impunity.

I have the honor of being a believer

in the sanctity of the law, and I will

only right that every man be allowed

full liberty to practise his own form of

worship.

The emphasis of the National Treas-

ury will not allow of the carrying out

of great public works, and the chief task

of Government will be to restore the na-

tional credit abroad. There is no sacri-

fice I will not undergo to that end. I

will economize in the public expen-

diture as far as practicable. I will dis-

cuss with my colleagues the advisability

of adopting a silver coinage, which has

at least an intrinsic value and which will

do away with the facility of authorizing

paper money issues.

I will be extremely careful in decreas-

ing expenditure, since this privilege of

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for the Constitution entrusts Congress

with the task of regulating the State ex-

penditure.

Our banking institutions call for par-

ticular attention, and with the experi-

ence we now have, I will direct my

efforts to give this honest industry of

valuable nations all the guarantees of

the law.

We must foster the development of

national industry. We must economize

in our country. The system of contract-

ing loans to meet the requirements

of the moment is a source of great

concern. Foreign loans are a momentary

relief, but they cause a serious relapse.

We must increase our production, we

must aim at foreign markets, and defend

our country with our own resources.

Our banking institutions call for par-

ticular attention, and with the experi-

ence we now have, I will direct my

Magistrate and I trust that the illustrious

national and foreign press will assist me

by applying the measures it may con-

sider good and ensuring those it may

not deem so. My government shall not

be a party one. It shall be free from

political passion. In conclusion I in-

voke the aid of Divine Providence to

assist me in the task of governing.

Luis Saenz Peña.

March 6, 1892.

THE SAN MIGUEL ASYLUM.

Fully one thousand of the most re-

presentative people in B. Ayres attended

the unveiling of the allegorical statue

of Charity in the above asylum on Sun-

day last. When the guests arrived, the

148 orphans of the Asylum were drawn

up in front of the statue.

Among the visitors present we no-

ticed Messrs. Martinez de Hoz, Leizaola,

Marcelo del Panto, Don Carlos Linares,

Irigoien, Pihoro, Hnos. Maza, Gelpi,

Pani, Delacalle, Latorre, Andrade, Goy-

ales, Portales, Silveira, Basualdo,

Foley, D. Miguel Cuyar, Malenkov, Ro-

bert, Coll, Magallon, Delagante, and

besides the wives and daughters of many

of the above.

President Pellegrini unveiled the

statue and delivered a speech. He spoke

of the great work which had been done

on stone. He described the

beauties of the statue he had just un-

veiled and alluded to the beautiful virtue

it was intended to represent. He went

on to congratulate those who relinquish-

ed their fortunes to the cause of the

work which he said helps those to whom

fortune had been cruel. Such persons

should be held up for the public to ad-

mirate and esteem. He hoped that the

statue would be a source of inspiration

to the people, and that it would be a

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